

**URBAN DISTRICT OF  
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE**

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**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

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**OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH**

**TOGETHER WITH  
THE ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR**

**FOR THE YEAR 1963**



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WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,  
Weybridge.

August, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of Walton and Weybridge Urban District during 1963.

The population at mid-year 1963 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 46,720, an increase of 810 on that of 1962. As the excess of births over deaths was 212 there has evidently been an inward migration of 598 people to the district. At 16.56 the corrected birth-rate was lower than that for England and Wales. The death rate of 10.20 and infant mortality rate of 10.96 were strikingly lower than the national rates.

It is exceptional for statistics to show great changes from year to year but how vastly different the picture is when compared with the figures of the last century. I have recently been reading the 1878 report of the Medical Officer of Chertsey Rural Sanitary Authority which comprised Addlestone, other parts of Chertsey, Chobham, Hersham, Oatlands, Walton, Pyrford, Weybridge, Bisley, Byfleet, Horsell and Windlesham, with a total population of 26,300. The birth-rate was 31.4, and the death-rate 14.5. Much of the report is confined to outbreaks of infectious diseases. It is interesting to note that the first page shows the number of deaths from each infectious disease, those amongst paupers being separated from other classes. There were 3 deaths from smallpox, 14 from scarlet fever, 74 from diphtheria and 14 from typhoid fever. The report gives details of a large outbreak of diphtheria and of the unsuccessful efforts made to find the cause, which was thought to be milk. That was eighty-five years ago and the Medical Officer of Health lived at Clapham Common. Whether he came down by train or horse is a matter for conjecture.

The early part of 1963 will be remembered for a widespread outbreak of gastro-enteritis. A large part of South-Eastern England was affected. As it happened during a very cold spell which was accompanied by substantial falls of snow some people were quick to lay the blame on water. Whole families were affected but no causative organism or virus was isolated and the mystery remains unsolved.



In March typhoid fever made an appearance in Surrey and was closely followed by other cases all over Britain and Europe. This infection was contracted in Zermatt, Switzerland, and there was one case in Weybridge. This case was admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital and I am happy to report made a good recovery. Typhoid fever is more prevalent in certain parts of Europe than the public realises. Indeed, I think the Ministry of Health have in the past closed their eyes to it. The World Health Organisation figures for 1957 show the number of cases of typhoid fever to have been 10,042 in Spain, 18,141 in Italy, 3,167 in France, 125 in England, 3,388 in Yugoslavia and 2,001 in West Germany. It must be remembered that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent. of these cases will become permanent carriers. What steps are taken in countries such as Italy and Spain, which attract large numbers of tourists, to prevent any of these carriers obtaining work handling food and drinks? Continental holidays are now within reach of everyone and as large numbers of school parties visit these countries during their vacation periods we must be increasingly alerted to the danger of imported typhoid. T.A.B. vaccination is advisable for all proceeding to Italy and Spain. It must be emphasised that vaccination must be completed well in advance of the holiday period.

Fluoridation of the public water supply was approved in principle by the Council. How long it will be before this excellent preventive measure for dental caries is applied is anyone's guess. It is amazing how the obstructive methods of a few cranks can delay our progress towards better health.

For a number of years the shopping area of Weybridge has suffered from a pigeon nuisance. Efforts to trap them met with little success, mainly due to lack of co-operation from the public. Early in 1964 the Council accepted a scheme for the eradication of this menace by shooting and a good improvement has already taken place.

It will be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector's report that legal proceedings were brought under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 against a café proprietor. Conditions at this café could only be described as deplorable and the methods of handling food as primitive — yet the Magistrates only convicted on two of the four charges, imposing a miserable fine in the process. I have no doubt that if the Magistrates serving on the Bench had been women the penalties would have been very much greater, and rightly so. These proceedings are time consuming and it is no wonder that local authorities all over the country are loath to bring cases because of the poor results achieved.

The ambulance records of admissions to hospital of accidents in the home indicate that about 20 to 25 per cent. of these are due to overdoses of drugs. In the past one had heard criticism of tablets and capsules being of very bright colours and attractive to children but it is interesting to note the majority of these admissions have been adults.

Your Council, together with the other District Councils in North West Surrey and the County Council, jointly operate a Mini-van service which has proved extremely useful for the transport of specimens to the Laboratory and other odd jobs.

In conclusion, I should like to acknowledge the help I have received from the Health Department throughout the year. My grateful thanks are also due to the general practitioners and hospital staff for a very happy liaison and finally to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their valued help and support.

E. M. HAMILTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

### **Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

#### **Medical Officer of Health:**

E. M. HAMILTON, M.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
(also acts as Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer for the North-Western Division, Surrey County Council).

#### **Chief Public Health Inspector:**

H. T. CARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

#### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

W. H. HARRIS, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

#### **District Public Health Inspectors:**

A. J. BELL, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. D. SCOTT, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

#### **Rodent Operator/General Assistant:**

A. FROST.

The Public Health Inspectors hold the statutory qualification, together with the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Mr. Bell holds the Certificates in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works and as Smoke Inspector conferred by the Royal Society of Health.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Public Health Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

#### **Clerical Staff:**

Office of the Medical Officer of Health.

Miss J. M. EGLON.

Miss Eglon is also responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of Chertsey.



Office of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mrs. M. E. ILKIW.

A junior clerk shares equal duties between the Public Health Department and the Public Cleansing Department.

Address of Medical Officer of Health:

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

Tel.: Weybridge 43811.

(Home: Byfleet 42915)

Address of Chief Public Health Inspector:

Council Offices,

Walton-on-Thames.

Tel.: Walton-on-Thames 28844.

**Committees concerned with matters of Public Health.**

Public Health and Housing Committee.

Tenants Sub-Committee.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	9,052
Estimated resident population mid-year 1963 (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	46,720
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	14,181
Rateable Value	£2,998,109
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£12,189 10s. 7d.

### Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	353	341	694
Illegitimate	19	17	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	372	358	730
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Rate per 1,000 population	15.62
Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor	16.56
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)	4.93
Stillbirths:	

Number	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	10.84

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Live and Still Births	378	360	738
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)			8

#### Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	10.96
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	7.20
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	83.33
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.22
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8.22
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	18.97

#### Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.36
							1962	1963

Number of Deaths	512	518
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.15	11.09
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	11.04	10.20
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	201	212
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.02	0.02
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population	0.61	1.07
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil

	1962	1963
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.02	0.04
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	2.24	2.01
Death-Rate from Lung Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	0.63	0.54
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.38	3.23
Death-Rate from Bronchitis ... ..	0.32	0.34
Death-Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	0.20	0.15

The following table shows the birth and death rate per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1962 and 1963.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	* 14.75	* 16.56	* 11.04	* 10.20	12.62	10.96	0.00	1.36
England and Wales † ...	18.0	18.2	11.9	12.2	21.6	20.9	0.35	0.28

\* After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

† Provisional figures.

# CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	3	1	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	3	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	4	11	—
	F	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	5	5	14	—
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	—
	F	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	31	—
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	60	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	21	19	10	—
	F	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	28	—
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Other Heart Disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	27	—
Other Circulatory Disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	—
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	14	—



CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Influenza	M F	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	
Pneumonia	M F	19 31	— —	1 —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	4 2	11 26	
Bronchitis	M F	13 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	5 —	5 3	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— 1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	2 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— 1	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	2 2	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 2	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— 2	
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformations	M F	4 2	1 1	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	19 41	3 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	2 3	2 9	11 27	
Motor vehicle accidents	M F	4 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	2 1	— —	— —	
All Other Accidents	M F	7 4	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	1 1	— 2	
Suicide	M F	3 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M F	233 285	4 2	1 1	2 1	1 —	1 —	3 1	10 5	18 14	57 25	56 50	80 185	

## **Infant Mortality.**

During the year there were eight infant deaths under one year of age, this being one less than in the previous year and having the effect of reducing the infant mortality rate to 10.96 as compared to 12.62 in 1962.

## **Laboratory Facilities.**

The Public Health Laboratory is located at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Water, milk and ice-cream samples and specimens relating to infectious diseases are sent there for examination and report. The Director, Dr. Cook, is always very willing over help and advice regarding outbreaks of infection.

Some specimens are also dealt with by the laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

## **Ambulance Facilities.**

A Station is established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge. (telephone Weybridge 43031).

The Ambulance Control Station for the North-Western area of the County is located at Guildford Road, Chertsey (telephone Ottershaw 543).

## **Home Nursing and Midwifery.**

The Surrey County Council maintains eight whole-time trained nurses. Their addresses are as follows:—

Miss B. Gardner.	5, Midway, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 23078
Miss R. Jones.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Miss J. M. Huggins.	Ditto.	Walton 24226
Mrs. A. M. M. Baker.	59, Ellesmere Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43538
Miss E. Holder.	37, Recreation Road, Walton-on-Thames.	Walton 24119
Miss S. Gibson	Nurses' Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge.	Weybridge 43157





## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Surrey County Council has provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical.	Every Fri., a.m.
		Child Welfare.	Every Fri., p.m.
		Toddlers.	1st & 3rd Mon., p.m.
		Dental.	Thurs., a.m.
		Speech Therapy.	Mon., Tues. and Weds., a.m. and p.m. Fri., p.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	Eye.	Every Mon., a.m. p.m. Wed., a.m.
		Relaxation and Mothercraft.	Thurs., p.m.
		School Medical.	1st, 3rd & 5th Wed., p.m.
		Child Welfare.	1st, 3rd & 5th Tues., a.m.
		Ante-Natal.	Every Tues., a.m.
Hersham.	Stretton Lodge, Portmore Park Road.	Parentcraft.	Every Tues., p.m.
		Eye.	Every Tues., a.m.
		Dental.	2nd & 4th Mon., p.m.
		Speech Therapy.	2nd & 4th Wed., p.m.
		Child Welfare.	Wed., a.m. & p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical	Fri., a.m. & p.m.
		Relaxation	Every Fri., a.m. & p.m.
		Speech Therapy	Every Wed., p.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare.	Every Thurs., p.m.
		School Medical	2nd & 4th Tues., a.m.
		Relaxation	Every Tues., a.m. & p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	Speech Therapy	2nd & 4th Wed., p.m.
		School Medical.	
		Child Welfare.	

## Chest Clinics.

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, as follows: 3rd Tuesday 5.0 p.m., Thursdays 2.0 p.m., Fridays 9.30 a.m.



## **Venereal Disease.**

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

**GUILDFORD:** Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Fridays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 3.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

**CARSHALTON:** St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane.

Males.—Mondays 4.30 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

**WOKING:** Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

## **Chiropody**

The County operates a scheme of Chiropody Treatment for elderly persons, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. Each patient is normally expected to pay 3s. 0d. per treatment. Home visits can be arranged where necessary. The Walton and Weybridge Old People's Association run a Clinic in the Rodney Road Clinic premises every Thursday morning and first and third Wednesday morning of each month for elderly persons.

## **Hospitals and Clinics.**

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee control the following:—

### **GENERAL HOSPITALS:**

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Church Street, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

### **MATERNITY:**

Rodney House, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES:**

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

### **CHRONIC SICK UNITS:**

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green, Egham.

Ellesmere Hospital, Walton-on-Thames.

## CLINICS:

Locke King Physiotherapy Clinic, Balfour Road, Weybridge.

### **Geriatric Services and the Care of the Chronic Sick.**

Ottershaw and Northcroft (Egham) still continue to provide services for the chronic sick.

The day centre at the former hospital continues to be a great success. Ellesmere Hospital was opened in January, 1963. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the recruitment of staff and only two wards were in use for most of the year. It is hoped that an improvement in staffing will take place in 1964.

During the year the Walton and Weybridge Old People's Welfare Association continued their good work of co-ordinating the various voluntary organisations. The praiseworthy efforts of many members of these organisations have much to commend them and many old folk have reason to be grateful.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

No action was required under this Act during the year. It is usual to use the powers of persuasion on old people living alone and in need of care and attention rather than taking measures under this Act.

### **W.V.S. District Meals-on-Wheels Service.**

The W.V.S. have continued to provide meals twice weekly to deserving cases. Their good work enables many old folk to live happily in their own homes and there is no doubt that this service is very much appreciated.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever.

Five cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year. All occurred in children under 10 years of age.

### Diphtheria.

Although no cases of diphtheria were reported during the year it is gratifying to note that the number of primary and reinforcing injections against this disease show an increase on the figures for 1962, that is, 1,167 compared to 944.

The following table shows the number of diphtheria injections given during the year.

	<i>Year of Birth</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1954-58</i>	<i>1949-53</i>	
Primary Injections	288	332	63	29	8	33	8	761
Reinforcing Injections	5	11	23	9	10	275	73	406

### Typhoid.

One case of typhoid fever was notified during the year. This occurred in a member of a Winter Sports party which spent a fortnight at Zermatt. The patient responded readily to treatment in the Isolation Hospital.

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations notified during the year. Compared to 1962 these figures are down. However, it must be remembered there were outbreaks of smallpox in England and Wales in 1962 which resulted in an increased demand for vaccination.

	<i>Age at Vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>1 yr.</i>	<i>2-4 yrs.</i>	<i>5-14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 yrs. &amp; over</i>	
Primary Vaccination	12	20	10	21	49	23	9	2	146
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	17	34



**Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

This disease was also absent during the year. Vaccinations with the oral vaccine have continued throughout the year. During the year certain priority groups became eligible for fourth doses of vaccine which is now offered to children at about 5 years of age as a routine procedure.

	<i>Born between 1944 &amp; 30.6.63</i>	<i>Born between 1934 &amp; 1943</i>	<i>Born between 1921 &amp; 1933 &amp; others in Priority Groups</i>
Vaccinated with 2 Salk or 3 Oral ...	11,321	4,028	4,490
Estimated Number in Group ...	12,278	5,850	—
This represents Protection rate of approximately ...	92.8%	68.8%	—
No. given 3rd Booster ...	19,530	3,627	4,302
No. given 4th Booster ...	4,698	—	—

**Whooping Cough.**

Twelve cases of whooping cough were notified during the year.  
Primary injections were given as follows:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>							
<i>1963</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1954-58</i>	<i>1949-53</i>	<i>Total</i>
288	331	63	28	7	21	4	742

**Tetanus Injections.**

The following number of injections were given during the year:—

		<i>Age</i>		
		<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary Injections	... ..	713	69	782
Reinforcing doses	... ..	57	174	231

These figures also show an increase on those of 1962.



Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Disease						Total Cases Notified
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...					1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	4
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	12
Meningococcal Infection			...	...	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis—paralytic			...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis—non-paralytic	...		...	...	...	—
Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	1

**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).**  
 According to Age Groups.

AGE	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis—paralytic	Poliomyelitis-non-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	Malaria	Food Poisoning
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	95	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	92	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	337	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25–35 years	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35–45 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	—	5	—	1	4	9	4	700	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.**  
 The following cases occurred in County Schools:—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox ...	5	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—
Mumps ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
German Measles	3	4	16	25	7	—	2	—	4	18	25	28

**Schools.**

Visits are paid to schools and houses in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

No schools were closed during the year on account of infectious disease.

**Tuberculosis.**  
**New Cases and Mortality.**

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25 years ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL ...	6	7	—	1	—	2	—	—

Cases added to register during year:

New cases	...	...	...	...	...	14
Transfer into district	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cases removed from register during year	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total on register at end of year:						
Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	157
Females	...	...	...	...	...	123
Non-Pulmonary—Males	...	...	...	...	...	7
Females	...	...	...	...	...	7
Net decrease for year	...	...	...	...	...	4

The number of new cases of tuberculosis was fourteen, this showing an increase of two in the figure of the previous year.

The Chest Physician is in attendance at the Chest Clinic at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, every week. New cases are examined and if confirmed as tuberculous the Health Visitor visits the homes concerned and invites the contacts of the patient to attend for further



examination. Clinical and X-ray examination of these contacts is carried out and arrangements are made for Mantoux testing and B.C.G. inoculation if found necessary.

**Tuberculosis Care Committee.**

The local area Care Committee, of which your Medical Officer is a member, includes the Walton and Weybridge district in its sphere of activities. It helps tuberculous persons and their families who require assistance and advice. Cases were helped during the year with extra nourishment, clothing, household necessities and handicraft materials. Children who were contacts with active cases at home were provided with seaside and country holidays.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.**

No action was necessary under these Regulations regarding tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.**

No action was needed for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis whose lodging or accommodation prevented the adoption of proper precautions in the control of the disease.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.**

The number of school children presenting themselves for B.C.G. vaccination remained satisfactory. The number of positive reactors is now very low and is a healthy sign.

*Secondary and Grammar Schools:*

No. in age group	...	...	...	...	...	893
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	577
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	512
Percentage vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	57.3
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	92.1

*Late Consents and School Leavers who did not accept at 13 years:*

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	101
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	79
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	71
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	94.1



*Students attending Further Educational Establishments:*

No. of consents	...	...	...	...	...	31
No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	30
No vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	22
Percentage tested and found to be positive	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
Percentage tested and found to be negative	...	...	...	...	...	77.4

**Schools Incidence of Tuberculosis.**

In one County Infants' School at Walton, a five-year-old girl was found to have a slight Tuberculous infection in her right lung. She was under treatment by the Chest Physician with Chemotherapy. The Chest Physician reported that she had never been infectious and did not consider it necessary to do any investigation at the school, although the source of her infection had not been traced.

In one Independent School in Weybridge a resident maid was admitted to the Milford Chest Hospital with Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The Chest Physician who investigated the incident reported that 86 children were tuberculin tested and of these 8 proved to be tuberculin positive and in addition 43 members of staff attended for miniature X-rays. Of these 9 were reported to have shown some sort of abnormality and were recalled for full-size films. In every case, both staff and pupils, there was no evidence of any active Tuberculosis. It is unlikely that the maid contracted her infection at the school, nor could she have been responsible for any spread of infection.

**Mass Radiography Service.**

Two separate services are operated:—

**1.—General Practitioner Chest X-ray Service.**

This Unit visits Walton-on-Thames weekly, primarily to examine patients referred for chest X-ray by their own doctors. 952 patients attended (males 478, females 474).

**2.—Normal Mass Radiography Service.**

This covers the examination of the general public and organised groups of factory and office workers. 8,367 examinations were carried out (males 6,501, females 1,866).

## **WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

Water is supplied by the Woking and District Water Company and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. No bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made but samples of the treated water as supplied have been submitted at intervals to Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Four samples were taken by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver and all proved satisfactory. The results of these examinations are tabulated on page 25. Twenty-two additional samples of main water supplies were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for bacteriological analysis and were all reported on as satisfactory.

Plumbo-solvent action was not encountered nor any form of contamination.

14,153 dwelling houses with an approximate population of 46,563 have a direct mains water supply; in addition, 9 houses with an estimated population of 30 are supplied with mains water from standpipes.

All Council schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Complaints were received from residents of an hotel regarding the water supply in the bedrooms. As tumblers were provided the complainants rightly thought the water from the cold taps was fit for drinking purposes. This water, in actual fact, came from the storage tanks and was found to be contaminated and unfit for drinking purposes. Investigations revealed uncovered storage tanks. The hotel proprietors were advised to have the storage tanks cleaned out and to keep them covered. This was done, with satisfactory results.

### **Sewage Disposal.**

An outline scheme has been prepared on sewerage and sewage disposal for the whole area and discussions are shortly to take place with Officers of the Ministry of Health.

# Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.

Date sample was taken	...	19th Feb.	7th June	9th July	19th Dec.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	...	40	3	23	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	...	15	1	8	Less than 1
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	...	2	6	16	8
Coliform organisms	...	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1	Less than 1
Faecal Coli	...	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -

## Chemical Examination in parts per million.

Free Ammonia	...	0.264	0.030	0.084	0.030
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.168	0.348	0.108	0.120
Oxygen consumed from per- manganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)		1.472	0.380	1.152	1.152



## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

Mr. F. Hulme, Public Cleansing Officer, has kindly supplied the following information: —

### **Refuse and Salvage Collection.**

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout 1963, except for 300 houses in three isolated pockets, which we were unable to reach during one week in January owing to the heavy snowfalls coupled with snow drifting. Food shops and hospitals received a twice-weekly collection at least.

The increase in volume, with a resultant fall in density, continues, and in order to relieve the position on refuse collection, the Department is introducing continuous loading vehicles to obtain some compression of refuse as collection proceeds.

We still experience fires in the refuse collection vehicles due to hot ashes being placed in dustbins immediately preceeding collection, and greater care is needed on the part of householders in this respect. The refuse collection men exercise great vigilance in this connection to prevent emptying of bins with hot ashes in them.

The development of the paper sack system is proceeding. Up to date approximately 10% of the district has been dealt with, and a further 12½% of properties in the district will be converted during 1964/65.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

Controlled tipping is carried out at two sites — one site to provide an area as a public open space and sports ground; the other site to provide extension of playing fields for a College. The Council has authorised the Public Cleansing Officer to visit pulverization plants in operation in this country, with a view to the possible use of this system of disposal in this district as a means of doubling the density of refuse before final tipping.

### **Cesspool Emptying.**

A Dennis 800-gallon Cesspool Emptier is used and is working to capacity, and with the construction of new cesspools at existing properties in one part of the district, the demand for the service continues at a high level. A deodorant fitting which kills obnoxious smells when the vehicle's exhaust pump is in action, has proved very successful.

This unit was the prototype appliance, and the system is extending with other Councils.

**Staff.**

Suitable labour for this class of work is still difficult to obtain, and overtime has to be worked. The employees of the department are issued with suits of overalls and gloves, as well as clothing to give protection against cold and wet weather.

**Statistics.**

Refuse and salvage collected and disposed of	...	15,401 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	59.0 tons.

Salvage Receipts.						Tons	£
Wastepaper	...	...	...	...	...	470	3,284
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	6	73
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						476	3,357
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Salvage income per working day	...	...	...	...	...	£12	17s. 3d.
Weight of Salvage per 1,000 population per month	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	cwts.

**Cesspool Emptying.**

Number of premises where cesspools are emptied	...	223
Number of cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,298
Number of loads	... ..	3,604
Total volume removed in gallons	... ..	2,883,200



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

As foreshadowed last year the figures for items of housing repairs and allied matters secured showed a substantial increase of 47% over those for 1962. Work done at food premises amounted to an increase of 120%.

Statistics give little idea of the amount of work involved. The item "Nuisance from animals abated ... 1" epitomises an incident involving numerous visits spread over four months, not only by the Public Health Inspectors but also by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chairman of the Public Health and Housing Committee and various members of the Council.

The slaughterhouse and wholesale meat business at Hersham had changed hands in 1962. A few years earlier a residential estate had been developed on adjoining land. Proposals by the new operators of the business involving alterations to plant and structure gave rise to a campaign against the continuance of the business, based on amenity rather than valid public health considerations. Right at the end of 1962 piggeries on land forming part of the establishment, after having been little used for years were overstocked with pigs. Despite the outcry, it was only when the soakaway drainage eventually broke down that drastic steps could be taken. Following service of an Abatement Notice requiring the cessation of pig keeping until and unless main drainage was installed the keeping of pigs was discontinued.

Claims about other aspects of the business were less amenable to satisfactory solution. Complaints that noise nuisances arose from pigs in the slaughterhouse lairage were referred back to the complainants to deal with under provisions of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which enable not less than three aggrieved occupiers themselves to initiate statutory action. Following this the parties reached a reconciliation.

Where development takes place in fringe areas, such as those adjoining ones zoned for business or industry, or as Green Belt, there is sometimes a desire on the part of persons interested in the developed land to restrict the use of or even to sterilise those parts of the neighbouring zone which immediately adjoin. Where planning legislation cannot be successfully invoked there arises the temptation to make claims that the public health is endangered. In such cases the Council and their officers have a difficult course to steer between opposing vested interests.



The early part of the year was marked by the repercussions of the Zermatt typhoid outbreak, involving time-consuming enquiries and the collection of numerous pathological specimens, although the number of visits in relation to infectious disease for the year as a whole scarcely differed from that of its predecessor.

There were ten instances of breakdowns of deep freeze cabinets in shops, necessitating complete rejection of stock, amounting to a substantial quantity.

Talks on the work of the public health inspectors were given to two organisations.

The overall picture for 1963 is that of an increase in activity and in results, despite the severe winter and much time lost through sickness. This may however represent a peak rather than a trend upwards since in a district developed to a relatively high standard of environmental hygiene the law of diminishing returns brings in its train the principle of fewer results in relation to a given amount of effort. New legislation, if backed by adequate personnel and equipment, could in the future continue the upward advance.

## INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 and 1932 ... ..	23
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	77
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding ... ..	7
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ... ..	1,141
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts, etc. ...	1,450
Other inspections:—	
Slaughterhouses ... ..	512
Dairies, Milk Shops, etc. ... ..	115
Bakehouses ... ..	29
Other Food Premises, etc. ... ..	852
Factories, etc. ... ..	150
Re Rats and Mice ... ..	1,157
Rag Flock, etc. ... ..	4
Smoke ... ..	34
Drains tested ... ..	11
Miscellaneous, including Petroleum ... ..	583

### Preliminary Notices.

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year ... ..	206
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ... ..	516
Number of such Notices complied with during year ... ..	509
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year ... ..	213

### Statutory Notices.

Statute.	Served	Complied with	Work done by Council
Public Health Act, 1936, section 93	9	3	—
Public Health Act, 1961, section 17	1	—	1
Public Health Act, 1961, section 26	1	1	—
Totals ...	11	4	1

(The 6 outstanding notices were complied with early in 1964)

## Other Matters.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	529
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	174
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the Woking and District Water Company	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming and paddling pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	43
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	10
Number of interviews recorded	...	...	...	...	210

## Work carried out as a result of the Public Health Inspectors' representations.

### HOUSES.

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Damps walls	...	...	...	...	...	34
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	36
External painting	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Gates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hot water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
House reconditioned and modernised	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	3
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	14
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water services renewed, improved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	29
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	7

### DRAINAGE.

Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	366
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6



Inspection or intercepting chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements to private sewage disposal facilities	...	...	...	...	1
New gullies provided	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7

## WATER CLOSETS.

New pans and traps fixed	...	...	...	...	7
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	5

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisance from animals abated	...	...	...	...	1
Schools, various improvements	...	...	...	...	2

## Factories Act, 1961.

There are 178 factories with power and 5 factories without power on the Register. Among the factories with power there are 4 laundries, 10 bakehouses and 9 establishments for making sausages.

Improvements or remedial measures secured by the Public Health Inspectors involved thirteen premises. The items were as follows:—

Repairs to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	4 cases.
Provision of intervening ventilated space separating sanitary conveniences from workrooms	...	...	...	3 cases.
Provision of additional sanitary fittings	...	...	...	1 case.
Redecoration of sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	4 cases.
Cleansing of such accommodation	...	...	...	6 cases.
Removal of drainage nuisances	...	...	...	3 cases.
Drainage repairs	...	...	...	1 case.

Deposited plans are examined with a view to preventing infringements of the Regulations.

## 1.—Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	5	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ... ..	178	140	7	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	21	9	—	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	10	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	11	—	4	—

### **3.—Outworkers.**

Fifteen outworkers were included in the August list required by Section 133 (1)(c). Ten of these, including one contractor, were working outside the district and their names and addresses were duly passed to the local authorities concerned. All were engaged in the making, etc., of wearing apparel. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.**

There are two registered premises, both furniture factories. Four samples of prescribed filling materials, namely, one each of rag flock and coir fibre and two of unused cotton felt, were taken from bulk and proved satisfactory.

### **The Shops Act, 1950.**

Inspections were made under the above Act. Two minor drainage nuisances were abated. Two items concerning sanitary accommodation and two concerning washing facilities, which are included in the section of this report dealing with food hygiene, could also be considered as falling within the scope of this Act. The coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 will provide an opportunity to secure where necessary improvements in staff welfare in shops on more up-to-date lines.

### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.**

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

### **Byelaws in operation.**

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

### **Swimming Pools.**

One privately operated open air swimming pool, to which the public are admitted and which is also used by schools, was in use during the year. Eleven bacteriological samples, all of the required standard, were taken. Six tests were also made to ascertain the presence of free



chlorine in sufficient amount and the maintenance of the right degree of alkalinity. Of these four were satisfactory.

The continuous filtration sterilisation method of purification is in use and ensures a clear water of a high standard of bacterial purity, provided of course that the pool is not unduly overcrowded.

Three schools, including one private school, now have their own pools. Of fourteen bacteriological samples taken six were satisfactory. Most of the unsatisfactory samples were due to inefficient chlorination and this is always liable to arise where hand dosing technique without adequate checking is used. There were also three samples, all satisfactory, in relation to the presence of sufficient free chlorine and the maintenance of correct alkalinity.

It was expected that work on the Council's new swimming bath in Elmgrove Recreation Ground would begin early in 1964.

**Mosquito Control.**

Mosquitoes are prevalent in the district during the summer months and measures have been taken to control this nuisance. The Public Health Department has sprayed ponds and ditches with larvicide as frequently as possible.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary: —			
		<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses ...	...	Nil	Nil
(b) Other Houses ...	...	Nil	Nil

Disinfestation is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

## HOUSING.

The Council own 2,367 houses and flats, of which 585 were built before the war. 16 houses and 20 flats were built by the Council in 1963. 17 Council houses and 178 flats were in course of erection.

416 houses and flats were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of families re-housed during the year was one hundred and twenty-four including forty-four exchanges from houses of a size unsuited to the occupants.

The number of applicants remaining on the Council's waiting list at the end of the year was one hundred and eighty-one. Various factors such as deterioration of old houses and the demand for craftsmen and skilled labour for new trading estates keep this list at a high level.

### Caravan Sites.

No applications were received during 1963 for licences under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, from persons wishing to site individual caravans, and one temporary licence was granted.

### 1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	100
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	651
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	23
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	169
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	17
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	73

### 2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	64
--	----



### 3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10, 12 and 39 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- |   |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:— |     |     |     |
| (a) By owners   | ... | ... | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners   | ... | ... | Nil |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 9   |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:—              |     |
| (a) By owners  | 3   |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners  | Nil |

C.—Proceedings under sections 16, 17, 19 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- |  |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made  | ... | ... | 1   |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made pursuant to Section 17(1)                                 | ... | ... | Nil |
| (c) Number of dwelling houses closed on undertakings given pursuant to Section 16(4)   | ... | ... | 1   |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders   | ... | ... | 2   |
| (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings   | ... | ... | 3   |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertaking under Section 16(4)   | ... | ... | 1   |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders under Section 17(1) were determined, the house having been made fit | ... | ... | Nil |

D.—Proceedings under sections 18, 19 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

- |  |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | ... | Nil |
|--|-----|-----|



- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

### **Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.**

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

### **Housing Act, 1961.—Houses in Multiple Occupation.**

The number of these houses visited in 1963 was two. Informal measures to secure repairs were necessary in one case. In another, standards of maintenance were such that, at the end of the year the making of a management order was under consideration. The occupier received notice to quit.

There are, and always have been, large numbers of five or six room houses occupied by two families. While these are often technically houses in multiple occupation they are not the type of establishment at which the legislation is immediately directed. In these cases the multiple occupation legislation might be invoked to attempt to enforce the improvement standard for Standard Grant, but this could lead to wholesale evictions. The anticipated new legislation, applicable also to houses in single occupation, may reduce this difficulty.

### **Rent Act, 1957.**

#### **Certificates of Disrepair.**

	For Certificates.	For Cancellation.
Applications granted ...	1	Nil
Applications refused ...	Nil	Nil
Applications outstanding at the 31st December ...	Nil	Nil

### **Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.**

#### **Housing Act, 1957, Parts II and III.**

In 1955 seventy-five houses were scheduled for demolition in a programme approved under section 1 of the Act of 1954.

By the end of 1958 three Clearance Areas consisting of twenty-two houses and four flats had been acquired and cleared and have since been developed as a housing site by the Council at Apps Court.

Four houses in Thames Street, Weybridge comprising a Clearance Area acquired by the Council during the previous year were demolished in 1962 with a view to the erection of flats. Three of four cottages forming a Clearance Area at Oatlands Park were still in course of acquisition under a Compulsory Purchase Order; acquisition of the fourth had been completed.

In 1960 the Council submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government a further five year programme for the clearance of sixty dwellings. Nine cottages in this programme were declared a Clearance Area during 1961 and a Compulsory Purchase Order decided upon. A Public Inquiry was to have been held on the 2nd January, 1962 but was cancelled upon withdrawal of the only objection. The Council propose to erect old people's flatlets on this site.

In 1962 the Council submitted a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of a further six houses in Thames Street, Weybridge, constituting a Clearance Area. This included two houses classified as "grey" land which were required in order to link up with the earlier Clearance Area referred to above. A Public Inquiry into the objection of the owner/occupier of one of the "grey" properties was held on 2nd October, 1962, following which the two "grey" properties were deleted from the Order.

In 1963 a Compulsory Purchase Order was submitted in respect of four houses in St. Mary's Road, Oatlands Park, which, together with two houses which the Council already own, are to form a Clearance Area. A Public Enquiry was to be held on January 21st, 1964.

At the end of the year seven houses in North Road, Hersham, constituting a Clearance Area, were in process of acquisition by agreement.

It is contemplated that these sites will contribute to the housing of the elderly and single persons.

Overall progress as at 31st December, 1963:

Programme formulated in 1955:

Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	30
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	4
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	4
Dwellings Deleted on Appeal	...	...	...	...	2

———— 40

### Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Acquired by Council	...	...	...	...	2	
Demolished or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	39	
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	1	
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	0	
Dwellings no longer unfit	...	...	...	...	3	
Transferred to 1960 programme	...	...	...	...	1	
						<hr/> 46
						<hr/>
Total dwellings in Programme						<hr/> 86 <hr/>

### Programme formulated in 1960:

#### Clearance Areas.

Dwellings demolished	...	...	...	...	0	
Dwellings empty	...	...	...	...	9	
Dwellings still occupied	...	...	...	...	13	
Dwellings still to be represented	...	...	...	...	0	
						<hr/> 22

### Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Demolished, or subject to Closing Orders or Undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Empty, awaiting demolition	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Cases where Orders made or authorised but occupants awaiting re-housing	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Temporary accommodation units (vans or sheds) deleted from programme following removal of or disuse as dwellings without formal action under Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Dwellings represented, decision awaited	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Dwellings still to be represented	...	...	...	...	...	15	
							<hr/> 52
							<hr/>
Total dwellings in programme							<hr/> 74 <hr/>



# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Milk Supply.

Since 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture has been responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm.

When unsatisfactory and unhygienic conditions are found on dairy farms on inspection by the Medical Officer of Health these cases are reported to the County Inspector for necessary action.

The Public Health Department acts as agent for the County Health Department for the supervision of pasteurising, sterilising and distributors' establishments in the district and for the purposes of the issue of Special Designation Licences.

## Distributors.

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	...	...	...	27
--	-----	-----	-----	----

## Special Designation Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Pasteuriser's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Specification of Areas.

All milk produced and retailed in the district is now "specially designated," that is, pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. This Milk Order came into operation in 1954. Tests are regularly carried out on samples to ensure bacterial purity and adequate pasteurisation or sterilisation as applicable.

## Summary of Milk Samples.

Classification.				Satisfied Prescribed Test.	Failed Prescribed Test.	Void.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	...	...	...	3	—	—	3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	49	—	—	49
Pasteurised	...	...	...	97	—	—	97
Sterilised	...	...	...	23	—	—	23
Total				172	—	—	172

Two routine biological samples were taken from a producer of milk not destined for subsequent pasteurisation or sterilisation. Tubercle bacillus was not isolated.

### Summary of Ice Cream Samples.

		<i>Grade I.</i>	<i>Grade II.</i>	<i>Grade III.</i>	<i>Grade IV.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Prepacked	...	63	8	—	—	71
Unwrapped	...	7	3	—	—	10

These grades refer to the hygienic quality of ice cream. The Ministry of Health suggests that over a six monthly period eighty per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into grade I or II and not more than twenty per cent. into grade III. No samples should be of grade IV quality. Nine samples of ice lollies were taken for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

### Meat.

Six hundred and eighty-one inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouse and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case. A small sausage factory in Weybridge had ceased to operate by the beginning of the year and was removed from the Register by agreement.

The abattoir at Hersham remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the district. The number of animals slaughtered and inspected was equivalent to 52,880 inspection units (a bullock is equivalent to 10 units, a pig to 3 units, a calf to 3 units and a sheep to 2 units), a reduction of just over four per cent. on the throughput for 1962. A somewhat irregular flow of work through the slaughterhouse entails the allocation of more time to inspection than would otherwise be necessary. The equivalent of one Inspector's time had to be earmarked for the slaughterhouse and some overtime was worked. On the 1st October, 1963, compulsory meat inspection came into operation and fees became chargeable. The period 1st October to 31st December produced the sum of £201. 17s. 6d. at the authorised maxima of 6d. per sheep and 9d. per pig or calf. On January 1st the operation of the slaughterhouse was taken over by Grimditch Farms Limited, an associate company of the operators who acquired control in 1962.

## Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered.

BEEF:							lbs.
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	555
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	205

### PORK:

18 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,990
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,837

### MUTTON:

4 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	677

### VEAL:

Parts of Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

### OTHER GOODS:

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Tinned and Bottled Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
113 Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Assorted provisions from refrigerator failures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	49



## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	—	—	42	7,711	12,444
Number inspected	—	—	42	7,711	12,444
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCU- LOSIS AND CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	4	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	1	343	1,332
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than tuberculo- sis and cysticer- ci	—	—	2.4%	4.5%	10.8%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	65
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	0.55%
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submit- ted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	—

Neither horses nor adult cattle are slaughtered.

## Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Meat and offal from the Slaughterhouse and Wholesale Meat Depot are disposed of to John Knight, Ltd., of Silvertown, and the arrangements for collection are satisfactory.

The remaining classes of unfit foods are collected by the Council's Cleansing Department and suitably buried at their controlled refuse tips.

## Food Hygiene.

(1) The distribution of retail food premises is as follows:—

	No.	Inspections
Bakers and Confectioners ... ..	17	44
Bakehouses ... ..	10	29
Butchers ... ..	19	83
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ... ..	13	46
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ... ..	29	64
Dairies and Distributing Depots ... ..	5	49
Milk Distributors' Shops, etc. ... ..	23	63
Grocers and Provision Merchants ... ..	75	247
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés and Canteens ... ..	86	118
Public Houses ... ..	35	36
Sugar Confectioners ... ..	49	117
Milk Vending Machines ... ..	2	3

Wholesale premises comprise:—

Slaughterhouse ... ..	1	512
Cooked meat factory ... ..	1	20
Sausage makers ... ..	2	21
Wholesale meat depot ... ..	1	45
Provision warehouses ... ..	2	2
Confectioners ... ..	3	8
Vegetable packers ... ..	2	—
Wholesale Greengrocer ... ..	1	1

(2) The following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the premises are included in the foregoing figures:—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Sale of Ice Cream ... ..	126	291
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food ... ..	42	211

One new registration for the sale of ice cream and one in respect of preserved food were effected. At present ice cream is not manufactured in the district. One registration for the sale of ice cream and two in respect of sausage making, etc., were cancelled upon cessation of trade. A single application in respect of preserved food was refused, the accommodation at the premises being considered inadequate for the purpose.

(3) One dairy, operated by a producer-retailer and registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is included in the above figures because it incorporates the pasteurising plant. Registered distributors also maintain twenty-three shops and retail distributing depots for bottled milk only, the shops generally being of the grocery and provision type. There are also two distributors with vending machines only, supplying milk pre-packed in cartons. Two hundred and thirty-three visits were made to premises dealing with milk.

One thousand, five hundred and eight visits were made to food premises of all types. Included in the total are twenty-six visits to canteens. The work in general related to cleanliness of premises, prevention of flies and avoidance of contamination of unwrapped food on display.

The following were secured:—

Repairs to structure	...	...	...	...	4
Repairs to furniture and fittings	...	...	...	...	2
Cleaning of premises or fittings	...	...	...	...	15
Cleaning of utensils and equipment	...	...	...	...	6
Storage for utensils provided	...	...	...	...	1
Renewal of utensils	...	...	...	...	1
Redecoration	...	...	...	...	6
Provision of constant hot water apparatus	...	...	...	...	4
Remedy of unsuitable or defective personal washing facilities	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of additional water fittings	...	...	...	...	1
Provision of clean towels, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Remedy of unsuitable or defective facilities for washing food or equipment	...	...	...	...	1
Remedy of unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	5
Plumbing improved	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage nuisances removed	...	...	...	...	8
Refrigerator provided	...	...	...	...	1
Misuse of refrigerator remedied	...	...	...	...	3



Unsatisfactory food storage remedied	...	...	...	1
Protection of exposed foodstuffs	...	...	...	1
Improvement of sterilisation technique for service of ice-cream	...	...	...	1
Provision of first-aid materials	...	...	...	3
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	4
Refuse bins provided, resited or increased in number	...	...	...	9
Improvement to vehicle	...	...	...	2

Twenty-seven establishments were involved in the above items.

Twenty-two bacterial swabs of utensils were taken from nine catering establishments to check the efficacy of the washing-up processes. Seven of these from two establishments were unsatisfactory. It has not been found possible to devote as much time to this aspect of the work as might be desired but with a few exceptions the evidence points to a generally effective standard of washing-up.

### Legal proceedings.

The proprietor of a café pleaded not guilty to four charges under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. A total fine of £10 was imposed in respect of contraventions of Regulation 6(1) relating to cleanliness, etc., of furniture and of Regulation 23(1) concerning cleanliness of food rooms. Charges under Regulation 5 concerning exposure of food to risk of contamination by reason of the condition of the premises and under Regulation 6(1) as to failure to keep clean certain other items of equipment were dismissed, as was also a charge against an associate of the proprietor brought under Regulation 9(b) with respect to his clothing.

A case arising from the presence in a can of rhubarb of a hair grip resulted in the canners pleading guilty to a charge under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. They were fined £10.

Two other cases were pending at the end of the year.

# Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
FOOD:						
Almonds, ground ...	...		1	—	—	—
Butter ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Confectionery, flour ...	5	—	5	1	—	1
Cream, clotted ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cream, double ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream, single ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dripping ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fish Paste ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Flour ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fruit, fresh—various ...	5	—	5	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Jam ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Marmalade ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Marzipan ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared ...	4	—	4	—	—	—
Milk ...	56	16	72	1*	—	1
Mincemeat ...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Peanut Butter ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding, meat, tinned ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pudding, rice, tinned ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding, sago, tinned ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages ...	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tea ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh, various ...	5	—	5	—	—	—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Vinegar ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
DRUGS:						
Antiseptic throat lozenges ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Catarrh and Cough pastilles ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Compound Glycerine of Thymol	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cough Linctus ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Indigestion tablets ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil B.P. ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	109	21	130	2	—	2

\* Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer for selling milk containing 14 per cent. added water. On conviction he was fined £10 with £4 13s. 0d. costs.





Printed by  
Charles Burrell & Son  
Printers & Stationers  
Clay Corner, Chertsey  
Surrey  
and at Littlehampton, Sussex.

